

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1847.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

日一初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WEND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK, Esq. E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DARTMOUTH, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CL SED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bérthollet, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, POKHROW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, JULY 19th, 1879.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S

OPERA & OPERA-BUFFE COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unrivalled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China—Will give a short Season of Operas of THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

When the following Operas will be produced:

Saturday, July 19th, LECOCQ'S Sparkling Comic Opera

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA"

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY,

AS "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

Wednesday, July 23rd, BELLINI'S "LA SOMNAMBULA,"

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY AS "AMINA."

Saturday, July 26th, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,"

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY AS "DROGAN,"

(A Baker).

Saturday, July 19th, "GIROFLE-GIROFLA"

COST OF CHARACTERS.

Giroflé, { Twin } MISS CLARA STANLEY.

Giroflé, { Sister }, STANLEY.

Marsquin, MISS AGNES DRAGON.

Don Bolero d'al.

caracas, MR J. ROLLINGS.

Mourzonk, MR G. CLAREMONT.

Pedro, MR STUART O. BLAZE.

Paquita, MR C. EYEBARD.

Aurore, MISS BERTHA HECTOR.

Cousin, MR E. M. BRYCE.

Giroflé, { Twin } MISS CLARA STANLEY.

Giroflé, { Sister }, STANLEY.

PIRATES, MOORS, GUESTS, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra, Two Dollars.

Pit, One Dollar.

Reason Tickets (three nights) Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, \$5.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KINGS & Co's, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS, Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN Days only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction Can or will be Made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date No GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer—

FANCY SILKS.

GLACE SILKS.

GROSGRAIN SILKS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRENADE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD ROSE HAND-KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

Baby LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., &c., at Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 15 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for WASHING DRESSES at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & Co., Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

KELLY & WALSH.

QUEEN'S ROAD, (Next door to the Exchange),

ARE now, showing a LARGE VARIETY of New LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S CABINETS.

MASON & HANLEY'S ORGANS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

SCRAP BOOKS.

INKSTANDS.

LEATHER BLOTTER BOOKS.

NEW STOVE ORNAMENTS.

MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE.

LETTER CASES. CARD CASES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES.

WINSON & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

NEW CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Their Celebrated TOBACCOES, CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Seal Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WINDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pinseau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at 55 per Case. A few Cases of L.A.F.T.E.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Ward Room Officers of H.M.S. Pegasus are not responsible for any LOSS that may be incurred by ROBBERY or LARCENY, late Ward Room steward of the Pegasus.

Hongkong, July 14, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHANICAL MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DE EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50A Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1879.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY Proximo, a CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or NOT, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared, after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order, For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 23, 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUZLAF NAGASAKI CABLE has been RE-LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARRON ISLANDS in a curve from GUZLAF to the NORTH SADDLE, running along ELLIOT (HENRY) and SIDE SADDLE, about 1 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction about 31 miles, passing the PARKER ISLANDS until these bear W. 1/2 N. distance 6 miles, when the Cable is again spliced into the old Line running in a straight line about E. N. E. till midway between PARKER ROCK and MEADHIA (Asses Ear) on the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DE EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA,"

Captain H. E. SMITH, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S. S. Bokhara with the next English Mail.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "BUKHARA,"

Capt

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. j3n80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j2n80



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MÖLVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. j229

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLIA, PORT SAÏD, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DUMFRIES, Commandant DUBIE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 9, 1879. j222

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July, PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. aul

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.
Price: Five DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALES, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1879. j224

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenlyon having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Two o'clock To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. j225

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship China, Captain LACHLAN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex Yangtze.
AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J L 37 pkgs Nuts, from Singapore.
Ex Djemnah.
T J L 37 pkgs Nuts, from Singapore.
Ex Amazona.
S C Ghee Soon Tye, 203 bales Cotton, from Singapore.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 14, 1879.

To Let.
TO LET.
(On Peddar's Wharf.)
OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.
Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS AT WANHOAI.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. j222

TO LET.
ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together; Also, Top Floor of No. 3, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.
MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELMOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.
HOUSES—No. 3, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S GRV.
DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.,
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.
POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TABLS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July.
Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
The transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.
By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, July 1, 1879. aul

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYPHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.
Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.
P. E. EMANUEL,
Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, July 2, 1879. aul

NOTICE.
HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

TAKASIMA MINE.
NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed his Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th instant.
GOTO SHOJIRO.
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be
At Nagasaki,
MR. RYLE HOLME.
At China Ports,
Hongkong and Elsewhere,
MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Or their Agents.
NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

NOTICE.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.
WM. CRUCKSHANK.
Hongkong, June 26, 1879. j226

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—
Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.
A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.
The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Pall Mall Budget.
A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.
A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.
Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.
Fall of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.
We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.
A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis—Globe.
An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.
Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.
We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.
Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.
Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.
Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.
Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.
The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.
A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.
Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.
Pleasantly written and instructive—Straits Times.
We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York Nation.
Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London Tatler.
We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York Evening Post.
Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—Australasian.
Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—La République Française (Paris).
Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—Revista di Roma.
Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—Dublin University Magazine.
For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [1111ap7b]

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned, in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), Created from the 1st August, 1877.
ORCHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.
Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 25, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luon Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Keh Street.
Fuchow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.
The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. | Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.
Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, 50

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
" One Hour, 20
" Half an Hour, 10
After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.
That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—
STREET COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, 25 cents
Half Day, 15
Three Hours, 12
One Hour, 5
Half Hour, 3
Nothing in the above Scale is to prevent private agreements.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
R. (Hlang-blang, Jockey Club, and other
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
Teeth, Aromatic (Lemonizer), a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.
Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
86, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
31m79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, 50, 100, AND 250;
6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. EACH.

OAKKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
PREVENT FRICTION AND SCOURING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP.
[NON-MERCURIAL].
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, 40, 60, 80, & 100 LBS.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE
BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, WELLINGTON
BLACK LEAD, &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
17m79 1w 52t 17m79

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
Street, London, prepare**

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the
highest amount of nourishment
in the most convenient form.

MALT D ON LIEB'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself.
Entirely free from Best-sweet sugar,
The base of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
More closely resembles
Healthy Mothers' Milk
Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY-COOKED FOOD.
Always ready for use.
Suits Mothers and Nurses.
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Contains all the elements
Necessary for the growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.**
17m79 1w 13t



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
hush.
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

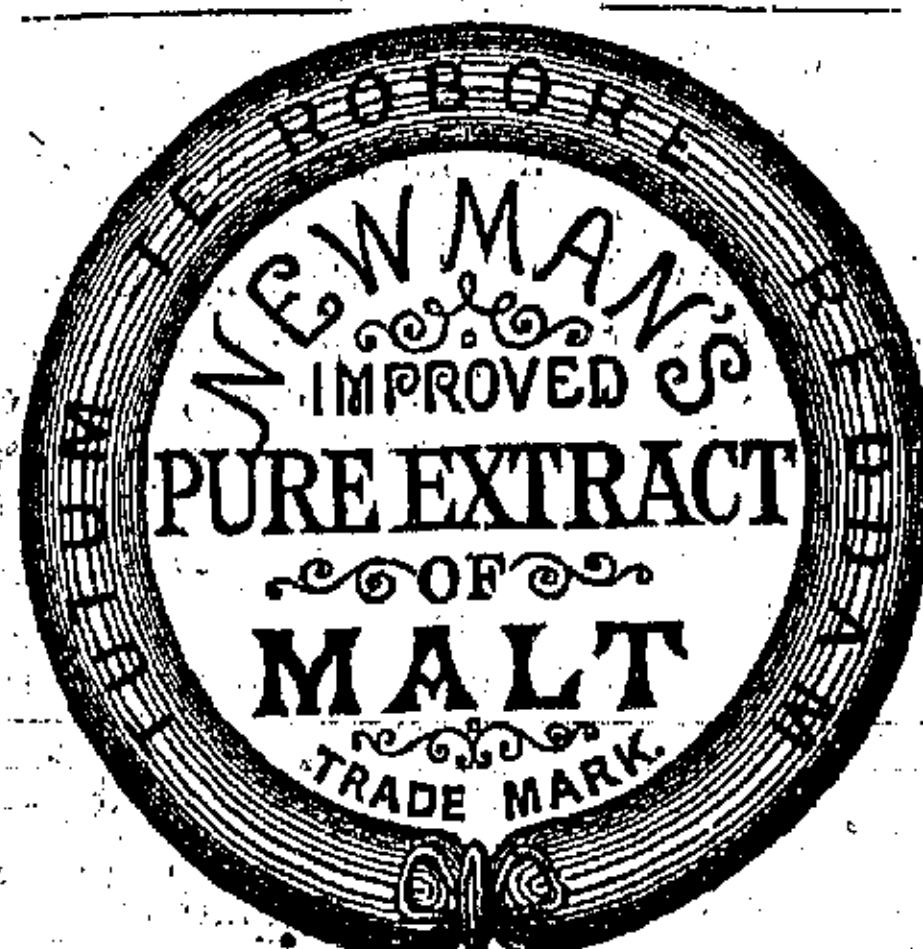
Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure alike deep and superficial ailments.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.
5m79 1w 13t

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
as usual, and the Chinese Mail makes it an
admirable medium for advertisers.
The conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, and Australia.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.
Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.
4m79 1w 13t

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribed it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at
all hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

(CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.)

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT.

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

4m79 1w 28t 4m79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

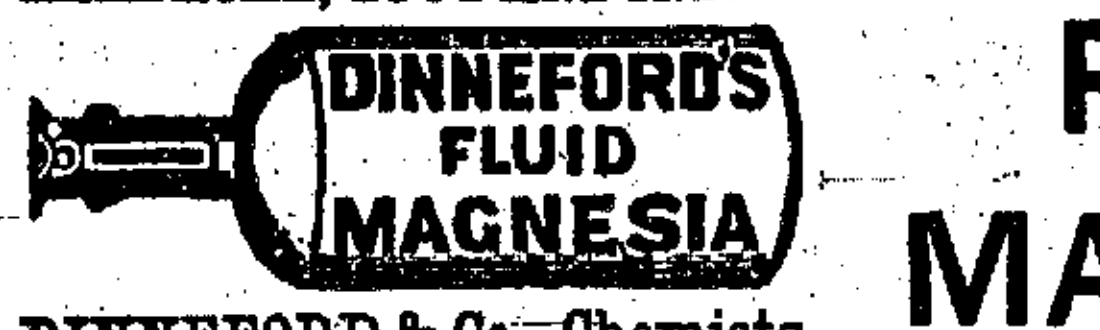
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
1w 52t

THE SAFEST MILD
APPROPRIATE FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
1w 52t

"INVINCIBLE"

THE LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST
ECONOMICAL

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

IN THE WORLD.

REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.

NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.

REQUIRES NO BENDS.

PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY
ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

For full Particulars apply to

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,

**89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
LONDON.**

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28m79 1w 52t

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14m79 1w 52t 14m79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointments to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, R. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,

AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

WATCHES, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from £2
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
Chronometers, Keyless Lovers,
Presentation, Repeater, Railway
Guards', Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S

CLOCKS, for Churches, Turrets,
or Public Buildings, Dining or
Drawing room, Library, Carri-
age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per-
petual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.
Antique English Clocks,
decorated with woodwork and
other wares, designed to suit
any style of furniture; also a
novelty for Presents. Made
solely by Benson. From £5 to
£100.

BENSON'S

GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest
and most exquisite designs, with
Monograms, Crests, and Devices,
enamelled in Colours, after De-
signs by the most accomplished
Artists in the Precious Metals;
Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of
Jewellery, as supplied to Mem-
bers of the Court, and other
distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electroplate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENT FOR TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. EVELL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.**

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

**ANG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EVELL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.**

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,—
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese,—consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to ad-
vertisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commanded by Chinese belief and interest
while on the other it deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the publish-
ers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number
containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
be found, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East."

generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number,
original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August,
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two
pages were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and enterprising Review. It is a mix-
ture of the monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese poetry in this volume is
none worth the price of the volume. Ad-
dress: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong; where it has been set on foot as a
series of a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular service, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now abundantly cultivated,
and who are so well represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Mr. Legge's Shu King, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-
cessor in the field, and that the China Review
may receive the support necessary to insure
its continuance. The publication is intend-
ed to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5m79 1w 30m79

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACUTE AND CHRONIC PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drugs, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years.)

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 20th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRIDGLOVE, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.
The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. YOUNG, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy22

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.
The Steamship
"HAILONG,"
Capt. ABBOTT, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy28

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. THEAUB, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2
p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy23

FOR AMOY.
The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. GORDON, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2
p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy26

**NEW SEASON'S
CUMSHAW TEA.**
Just Received.
Five Catty Box delivered free to any
address in the United Kingdom for
EIGHT DOLLARS, or a Ten Catty Box for
FOURTEEN DOLLARS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy26

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
TUESDAY,

the 22nd July, 1879, at Noon, at his
Auction Sales Rooms, Peddars
Wharf,—

An Invoice of English-made DINNER
SETS, Assorted Patterns: White and
Gold Tea and Coffee Cups, Tête à Tête
Sets in Porcelain, Toilet Sets, Flower
Pots, Decorated Basins, etc., etc.
100 boxes Stearine Candles.
50 doz. Eau de Cologne, good quality.
White Batiste Handkerchiefs, Printed
Border Handkerchiefs, Colored Hand-
kerchiefs, Cotton Huckaback Towels,
Scarlet Fanny and White Flannel,
Doggles in Trowser-lengths, White
Socks, etc., etc.
50 cases AVH Gin.
Old Tom, Kinahan's LL Whisky,
Claret, Old Brandy, Bass' Ale in Pints,
etc., etc.

An Invoice of Silvered Panoramic
Balls of Assorted Sizes.
Hubbuck's Turpentine and Assorted
Paints.

5 cases York Hams,
4 cases Prime Wilt Cheese.
Salmon in 1-lb. Tins, Haricots, Verts
and Flageolet, Green Corn, Assorted
Meats and Preserves, etc., etc.
An Invoice of CUTLERY, compris-
ing: Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives,
Cook-knives, Drinking-flasks, Powder-
flasks, Leather-ware, etc.
Envelopes, Blank Books, and Assorted
Stationery.

15 cases Tumblers.
5 cases Washing Soda.
An Invoice of Decorated Hand and
Table Lamps, Extra Shades, Chimneys,
etc., etc.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy22

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
at Hongkong Harbour:—

CELEA, British 3-m. schooner, Captain
Drew.—Douglas, Larpaik & Co.
MONTARA, German schooner, Captain
Schneider.—Siemsen & Co.
SCOTLAND, British steamer, Capt. Wm.
Atkinson.—Russell & Co.
BRETHERTON, German barque, Captain R.
Hajlar.—Melchers & Co.
GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J.
Raben.—Landstein & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 18, Gustav, German barque, 856,
J. Raben, Bangkok via Bangkok July 2,
Rice.—Landstein & Co.
July 18, B.M.S. Sheldrake, 455, Lt.-
Comm. M. L. Bridges, Hoibow July 16.
July 18, Paladin, British steamer, 897,
G. Parker, Saigon July 13, Rice.—AN-
KOW, KASNER & Co.
July 19, Hailong, British steamer, 274,
C. C. Abbott, Tamsui July 15, and Amoy 17,
General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July 19, Diamante, British steamer, 514,
E. Thebaud, Amoy July 16, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.
July 19, Douglas, British steamer, 864,
M. Young, Foochow July 15, Amoy 16, and
Swatow 18, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK &
Co.

July 19, Volga, French steamer, 1099,
Guiraud, Yokohama July 12, Mails and
General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
July 19, Anchises, British steamer, 1304,
C. Jackson, Shanghai July 9, and Foochow,
General.—HUTCHINGS & SWIRE.

July 19, Yotung, British steamer, 289,
D. McDougall, Swatow July 13, General.—
KWOK AOHKONG.

DEPARTURES.

July 19, Thoon Kramom, for Iloilo,
19, China, for Canton.
19, Yotung, for Shanghai via Amoy.
19, Tai Lee, for Macao.
19, Norden, for Saigon.
19, Glenyon, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Syria, for Singapore, &c.
Moses B. Tower, for Yokohama.
Lucky, for Newchwang.
Ocean, for Port Darwin.
Bonita, for Whampoa.
Conquest, for Hoibow.
N. N., for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr.
Helm, 222 Chinese, and 1 European deck.
Per Volga, from Yokohama, for Man-
sion, Mr. S. Elio, Mr. and Mrs. Fourcade,
Messrs Edwin Sincock, and Bernacconi;
for Hongkong, Messrs Sagara, Shimamura,
Ap. Fong, T. Wilkinson, and Siao.
Per Yotung, from Swatow, Mr. Nonchen,
Capt. Roof, and 65 Chinese.
Per Paladin, from Saigon, 270 Chinese.
Per Hailong, from Tamsui, &c., 8 Chi-
nese.
Per Diamante, from Amoy, 51 Chinese.
Per Anchises, from Shanghai, 5 Chinese;
from Foochow, 16 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Norden, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.
Per Hector, for Amoy and Shanghai, 2
Europeans, and 180 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Gustav reports:
Light winds from South and South-westerly
all the way, the 6th inst. passed Palo Obi,
the 15th sighted the Ladrones, but owing
to strong currents and chow-chow water
could not manage the vessel, drifted away
and had to anchor.

The British gunboat Sheldrake reports:
On the 16th inst. sighted S. S. Atalanta.
The British steamer Paladin reports:
Light airs and smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer Hailong reports:
Left Tamsui on the 16th, experienced a
fresh monsoon and high sea crossing the
Formosa Channel, and arrived in Amoy on
the 18th. In Amoy, the S. S. Kwangtung,
Left again on the 17th, had light S.S.W.
airs and fine weather from thence to port.
Arrived in port on the 19th. Passed the
U. S. Despatch-boat Ranger off Pedro
Barro.

The British steamer Douglas reports:
Left Foochow on Tuesday the 15th July.
Amoy-18th, and Swatow 18th. From Foo-
chow to Amoy had fresh S.W. and S.S.W.
winds with fine clear weather. Passed S.S.
Kwangtung bound to Amoy off Brothers.
Hence to port light variable winds and
calms, with fine clear weather. In Foo-
chow: S. S. Teviot, Anchises, Flintshire,
Maharajah, Gleniffer, Monarch, and Hai
An. S. S. Foochow and Syria leaving at
same time. In Amoy: S. S. Hailong and
Diamante. In Swatow: S. S. Foochow,
Swatow, Newchwang, Electra, and Crusader,
and Ohi. R. C. Fohoo.

The British steamer Yotung reports:
Light S.W. winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—
Per Yotung, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 21st inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Emoy, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the
21st inst.

For STRAITS, SUEZ, & LONDON.—
Per Anchises, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 21st inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per Dala, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the
21st inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Olympia, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
21st inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOOW.—
Per Douglas, at noon, on Tuesday, the
22nd inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—
Per Hailong, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 23rd inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Diamante, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednes-
day, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Dymnah, will
be despatched on TUESDAY, the
22nd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Ben-
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet Makia,
will be despatched on TUESDAY,
the 22nd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Brindisi or Southampton,
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, S. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—
Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.
Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.
11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.
11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until
11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 19, 1879.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash...\$545
" Old " cash...
" New Benares, cash, 507½
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance Tsals,
" Old Malwa, credit, 760
" Allowance Tsals,

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/8
" Demand... 3/8½
" 30 days sight... 3/8½
" 4 months sight... 3/9
Credits, 4... 3/9½
Documentary, 4 months sight, 3/9½
India, Wire... 223
" demand... 224
Shanghai, demand... 78½
" 80 days sight... 74
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine... 26/80
Sovereigns... 5/32

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 53 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 730
Chinese Insurance Co., \$255
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$755
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 5 ½ prem.
H. K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10 dia.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 13
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 90
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., \$137½
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, July 19, 1879.

BAROMETER.—9 A.M. ... 30.036
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.040
Do. 4 P.M. ...
TEMPERATURE.—9 A.M. ... 87
Do. 1 P.M. ... 89
Do. 4 P.M. ...
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 84
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 88
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 89
Do. Maximum ... 89
Do. Minimum over night 81

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 6. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday, and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 22.—
Cohyn leaves for San Francisco.
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.—
Noon.—Hailong leaves for Amoy, &c.
9 p.m.—Diamante leaves for Manila.
9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.

FRIDAY, July 25.—
Goods per Glenyga undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, July 26.—
9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.

TUESDAY, July 29.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at No. 204, Queen's Road.

THURSDAY, July 31.—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.,
at the Head Office, Hongkong.

FRIDAY, August 1.—
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—CHINA REVIEW
WILL BE READY IN
A FEW DAYS.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 9th July, the Wife
of J. FRED. ROSEWALD, Esq., of a Daughter.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., at Amoy, CHARLES
HANNEN, Infant Son of M. Beazley, Esq.,
aged 11 months and 13 days.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

The general question, how far a govern-
ment ought to go in legislating for the
moral improvement of its subjects, is one
which is ever cropping up for discussion.
It is recognised in a vague sort of way
that you can never make a man moral or
virtuous by Act of Parliament; but if
immorality in any person becomes a
nuisance, or if the collective acts of a
number of immoral persons appear dan-
gerous to the public peace or to good
order and cleanliness, the law has an
awkward habit of interfering. For in-
stance, gambling in the street is common-
ly regarded as an obstruction; while
public gambling in a house is deemed to
be dangerous to good order; and both
are therefore prohibited. It is difficult
to define gambling on general principles,
and it is still less easy to dogmatize upon
what are and what are not harmless
kinds of gambling. A quiet rubber of
whist, with small stakes, is generally
admitted to be harmless; while whist-
playing for large stakes, especially where
the players may lose their month's salary
at a sitting, is looked upon as perni-
cious. Could we imagine that whist-
playing for money had so developed that
the solvency of every foreigner in the
place, except one or two winners, was
placed in great danger, we might also
find a reasonable ground for legislative
measures to prevent so undesirable a
result. It will, we think, be found that
all successful legislation that in any way
interferes with so-called private action,
must be based upon a public necessity.

This principle would seem to be the
fairest upon which to judge all lottery-
games of chance and betting generally.
State lotteries have had their day in
almost every European country, but they
have been discontinued in nearly all the
more advanced nations of Europe, with un-
qualified advantage. Indeed, it is now
generally admitted that State lotteries
are probably the least satisfactory of all
forms of raising revenue; and although
it has been urged that the gambling
spirit is bound to find a vent, still the
increased success of savings banks and
other similar institutions for the masses
has shown that politically the State lot-
tery is pernicious in its effects. So strict
were the laws passed in England abol-
ishing lotteries, that when the system
of art unions was established, having for
their object the encouragement of art in
all its branches, special statutes had to
be introduced to legalize their operations.

These art unions furnish a very apt
illustration of how a mild form of
the gambling spirit may be made pro-
ductive of unmixed good. The question
has been raised in this Colony whether
or not the sale and possession of tickets
in the Manila lotteries should be de-
clared to be illegal. By Section III of
Ordinance 9 of 1876, "Any person who
shall keep any office, agency or place for
dealing in lotteries, shall forfeit a sum
not exceeding two hundred dollars on
conviction thereof in a summary man-
ner." But this prohibition does not
affect the numerous hawkers who go
from house to house and pick up a living
by the sale of Manila tickets. Now,
how is the principle of the public good
or the existence of a public necessity to
be applied in this case? It has been said
that the purchasers of lottery tickets
are to a great extent persons belonging
not to the wealthiest classes of society,
but to those in which economy and
prudence are most necessary to the
comfort of families and the general
welfare of the State: and upon this

ground it might very safely be urged
that the abolition of the State lottery in
Manila would be an unmixd good here
as well as in the Philippine Islands.
It becomes a more difficult task,
however, to demonstrate that it is
the duty of the Hongkong Govern-
ment to constitute the purchase, sale, or
possession of lottery tickets, an of-
fence. The evil does not appear to
us to be of such dimensions as to justify
such a measure. The only complaint
that has ever become patent, perhaps, is
based upon the irrepressible zeal of the
touters; but this is a matter that can so
easily be dealt with by heads of depart-
ments or by heads of houses, that it
deserves little or no consideration.

The recent prosecutions against the
native lotteries known as Wai Sing,
which appear to be responsible for raising
the lottery question at present—are
clearly within the existing law, as a
matter of fact, however much may be
said as to the advisability of such a
policy as regards that native system of
losing and winning money. It is gen-
erally supposed that the Wai Sing and
other forms of gambling were included
amongst the prohibited games as a pro-
tection to the Gambling Farmer, who for
some time held the licensed monopoly of
such sources of income. But although
Section 21 of Ord. 9 of 1877 might be
said to bear that explanation, the same
remark cannot with equal force apply to
Section 2 of Ord. 9 of 1876 (which is a
re-enactment of the same clause of the
older statute), because the Licensed
Gambling Farm had been swept away
many years before 9 of 1876 was
passed. It should be born in mind that
Wai-sing is a form of gambling which
has been strictly prohibited at Canton,
and had to find a refuge in Macao.
These Spanish and Chinese lotteries,
however—the one conducted by the
Manila Government, and the other pro-
hibited by the Chinese authorities—are
on precisely the same legal or illegal
footing in this Colony; and it is incorrect
to suppose that the laws of Hongkong are
one whit more severe on the one than the
other. All lotteries are "gambling," ac-
cording to the Ordinance, and the offence
committed by the Wai-sing defendants
was that of "keeping an office, agency, or
place for dealing in lotteries." Had the
Wai-sing tickets been merely hawked
about the streets as are those of Manila,
there would have been strictly no offence.
Whether or not the law could assume an
agency in cases where the agents carried
their stock-in-trade in their pockets, is a
question we do not propose at present to
discuss.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]
(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 16th July, 1879.

At a banquet held at the Crystal Palace,
the Secretary of State for India in the course
of his speech eulogized the conduct of the
Government for abolishing the Import duties
on Cotton goods.

Referring to the Treaty of peace with
Afghanistan he said that Yakoub Khan was
honestly fulfilling his obligations, and that
the friendship of the Afghan people was an
element of security to India.

Advices from the Cape, dated 1st inst.,
state that an Envoy from Cetwayo had
arrived at Head Quarters with peace pro-
posals.

He brought with him tusks of ivory as
evidence of the Chief's submission, and
asked for a postponement of the advance of
the British troops.

He was informed that a postponement
would be ordered upon the condition that
Cetwayo accepts the preliminaries of Peace
proposed by the Government.

General Wolseley has gone to Port Dur-
ford.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL, bringing also the Aus-
tralian Mail via Galle, may be expected
here by the M. M. Anadyr, on or about
Thursday next, the 24th inst.

The next INDIAN MAILS are expected on or about
the 1st proximo, by the Calcutta opium
steamers.

THE M. M. str. Djemnah, arrived from
Shanghai at 7.30 this evening.

THE Amoy Gazette understands that Mr
Johnson has been appointed Assistant to
H. B. M. Consulate at that port.

By a slip of the pen the S. S. Scotland was
said, yesterday, to be going to Yokohama
& load for New York. She takes a full
cargo of tea from Amoy.

THE Indian Mail packets are expected on
or about the 1st proximo, with a bumper
freight of some 8500 chests Opium, and
8500 bales Cotton, to swell the stocks.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Volunteer
and Government Fire Brigades will take
place at the Central Fire Brigade Station
at 5 p.m. on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst.

THE All Comforts Pils Watch for a silver
cup, came off this afternoon, at the New

loon Butts. Twenty-six competitors en-
tered, and were handicapped by the
committees. There was a fair muster of the
friends of the competitors on the ground.
The conditions were 7 shots at each of
the three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.
The light at the 200 and 500 yard ranges
was much against good shooting. The
cup was eventually won by Inspector
Cameron, who scored 65 out of a possible
84, Sergeants Reid and Fleming, and
Mr Inglis coming next with sixty-four
each. Three cheers were given for
the winner, who made a suitable reply.
This brought to a close a very pleasant
afternoon's sport.

It is officially announced that Kobe, Japan,
is to be considered an "infected" port, and
that the Taotai and the Consular Body at
Shanghai, have determined that vessels
arriving from that place shall be treated
according to the sanitary regulations of
July, 1874, and may be quarantined as
circumstances may require.

Swatow.

We learn from our Swatow correspondent
that the erection of lighthouses on the
Cape of Good Hope and Sugar Loaf
Island will shortly be commenced. Mr
Huber, commissioner of Customs, is arrang-
ing with the Chinese authorities about the
necessary sites; and Mr D. M. Henderson,

Mr. Engineer-in-chief, who recently
arrived from Shanghai in the Swatow, is
making the arrangements necessary for
starting the works at an early date. These
lighthouses, when finished, will complete the
lighting of the entrance to the port of
Swatow. The towers and lights were com-
pleted some time ago, and they are expect-
ed to arrive from Europe very shortly.

It is also rumoured here that a fine sea-
light for Breaker Point is being constructed
in England, and that it may be expected to
arrive in China in about a year's time.

Police Intelligence.

(Before O. F. Creagh, Esq.)
Saturday, July 19.

THE RAID ON THE WAI SING LOTTERIES.

the law, which all must have known—the Wei Sing Lottery was one of those specially named in the ordinance of 1876—the full penalty would be imposed on the six prisoners of \$200 each.

With regard to the property to be confiscated.

The Magistrate said the Ordinance was plain enough, everything used in the gambling was to be confiscated.

Mr Haylar: But I contend that means the tickets only.

The Magistrate: The money cannot be taken.

Capt. Deane said he believed the custom had been when money was found on the table it was confiscated as being in use; if it was in the gambler's bag it was the same; but when it was in a lock-box or anything of the kind, it was held that it could not be held as "in use."

The Magistrate said the money in this case could not be confiscated; it must be returned.

This closed the case.

Lo Ahing, 34, and Chan Asai, 24, remanded from the 18th, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and causing an obstruction by gambling on the Chinese Recreation Ground on the 17th inst. Sergeant Sam Aun, stated: About 3.30 p.m. yesterday I went with P. C. 151 to the Recreation Ground. I saw the two defendants managing two Funtan tables; the tables were resting on a hawkers' stall. A number of people were gambling at both tables; the hawkers crept with the money. I saw money staked on both tables. I arrested the 1st defendant; P. C. 151 arrested Chan Asai.

P. C. 151 gave similar evidence to the above. Both defendants admitted having been previously in trouble, one for assailing another for gambling. First defendant was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The second to three months with hard labour, and to find security in \$25 to be of good behaviour for one year.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

Tam Achan, 45, a caulker, was charged with causing an obstruction on the roadway at Praya West on the 16th inst.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$1.

Cheong Aun, a boatwoman, was charged with a similar offence and fined \$1.

William Price, 21, a private in H. M. 27th Infantry, was charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance in the street, and assaulting P. C. 208, while endeavouring to take him to the Station, and was fined \$1 for disorderly conduct, and to pay ten cents chair hire. Prisoner paid the fine and was marched off by one of the military police.

Wat Ahkong, 29, a cow-herd, was charged with assaulting Tang Ahkong on the 19th inst. at 5.30 a.m. on the Pokfulam Road. Defendant said, he was driving his cows when complainant frightened them by driving his cart through them, so he beat him with a stick—Fined \$3, in default of payment ten days' imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smalke.)

Saturday, July 19.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF HIS CHILD.

Fung Ayew, a man who was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, was charged with the manslaughter of his child Fung Ping Poon, and on a second charge with neglecting to provide for the necessities of this child, meat, clothing &c., so that its health was seriously impaired, and it was grievously injured.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The Acting Attorney General prosecuted, and the jury who heard the case was comprised of the following members:—R. E. de Souza, C. F. Grossmann, J. L. Lantz, H. Crawford, C. O. Hermann, J. Inglis, and A. J. Vern.

Mr Russell in opening the case explained to the jury the two counts on which the man was arraigned. The first, manslaughter, was a felony, and rendered him liable to penal servitude for life or, in the discretion of His Lordship, to a smaller punishment. The second charge was one of a misdemeanor under an ordinance, which rendered him liable to fine and imprisonment. The facts of the case were of this nature. From the 10th August, at various times until the 6th June last, the prisoner was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, had been employed on the flag-ship from twelve to fourteen years, and was earning for a Chinaman in this class, a very large wage, making some \$17 per month. The mother of the child and the prisoner were married according to Chinese custom twelve years ago, and lived happily together until August, 1878, he supporting her and her children. There were four children born to them. Some time in August, 1878, the prisoner formed an illicit alliance with another woman, and in consequence of this began to abandon his wife and children. He kept this woman somewhere near Wanchai, and although he used to visit his own wife every other day or night, the money he earned being thus diverted into this channel, his own wife and her children found that they were not getting sufficient to keep them in life. On the 10th of August his wife went to the paragoner's lodging in order to obtain some money from him and there the parties had a quarrel. The Constable on the beat there had his attention attracted by the disturbance, and marched the lot of them off to the Police Station. The Inspector made some enquiries, and ultimately an arrangement was made by which the man agreed to give at least \$7 a month for the support of his wife and the children. Still, from that time the man had absolutely refused to give her any money, and she had to do her best for herself and her four children. At this time the child which was the subject of the present dispute was of very tender age indeed, and the woman herself was not strong. Although she herself went to him and sent others to ask him for money, he refused to give her any, or to have anything to do with her at all. The eldest child, she herself, or some other woman she had asked to do so for her, appealed to him again and again, but to no purpose. Complaints were sent to the Registrar General, and a petition was presented to the Governor, which he believed, was by His Excellency referred to the Commander. Finally the woman was, through insufficient food &c., very ill; the child was in a dying condition, and was to be put on board which her husband was engaged to take her to.

played, and asked for money to buy food for herself and the children, and was denied it; again she went when the child was in extremis. The master-at-arms to whom she made her complaint, communicated with the Secretary to the Commander, and through him the Commander was made acquainted with the facts, and an attempt was made to do something for the poor woman and her child. When examined first about the matter, the man had the hardihood to deny that this woman was his wife, but when spoken to by the officers of the ship he admitted it. That time, the child she took with her, died on the deck of the vessel, and the officers made the man see to its burial. They went to the police office and got permission from there to bury the child. It was greatly to be regretted, it was most unfortunate for the sake of the prosecution against this man that an inquest should not have been held on the body.

The Chief Justice: It is to be regretted. Had there been an inquest there would have been an examination of the body, and we would have been in quite a different position. Who gave this permission?

The Attorney General: Inspector Rivers, I believe.

The Chief Justice: What is the rule? If the report is brought to him that any one has died suddenly, what is it his duty to do?

The Attorney General: It is his duty to report to the Coroner or Superintendent of Police.

The Chief Justice: And that he did not do.

The Attorney General: I have enquired into the matter, and this he did not do. And through this it was we are not able to bring before the jury that scientific and precise evidence as to the cause of death, which we might have otherwise been able to produce. When this man was charged with the offence he was now here to answer he made a certain statement, after being duly cautioned to the effect that this woman had been unfaithful to him, and that he had therefore left her, and further that he was not the father of the child who died nor of the next eldest one; he had not been living with her for four years, and that as there was nothing to bind him to support the children he would not do so. He (the Attorney General) was satisfied he could produce evidence to prove very satisfactorily that the man had not abandoned her at that time; but that he had actually been living happily with her, until this improper alliance took place between him and the woman at Wanchai. As to the child not being his, he was present at the naming of these two children to whom he referred, and took the position and discharged the ceremony as the father. At no time before the quarrel arising out of this, and all being taken to the police station, did he ever make any excuse of the kind for his conduct. His Lordship would define manslaughter for them. He again directed their attention to the points of the two counts in the charge. If they found him guilty on the first, it would not be necessary for them to go into the second count. The less was merged in the greater.

The Attorney General then proceeded to call much the same evidence as was adduced before the Police Magistrate when the case was heard in the lower court, and as that has been already reported it need not now be repeated. The sad story is fully given in the Attorney General's opening address.

A question arose as to the admissibility of the evidence of the wife against her husband; and it was ruled by the Court, on referring to the law, that it could not be admitted. Had the charge been of refusing to support her, she could have given evidence against him; but not in this case.

The Chief Justice in summing up characterized the statement of the prisoner in his own defence, as rambling and audacious, and unsupported by proof. He explained to the jury the verdict open to them,—murder, manslaughter, or neglecting to provide for his child, regretting that an inquest and a post-mortem examination had not been made which would have allowed of their coming to some definite knowledge as to the direct cause of the child's death.

The jury gave a verdict of "guilty" on the second count, "not guilty" on the first, without leaving the box.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say, said his wife had been unfaithful to him.

The Chief Justice said the evidence was all the other way. He had been unfaithful to his wife, and the cause of the whole quarrel lay in that.

The prisoner again said the woman had another man belonging to a steam launch.

The Chief Justice warned him against proceeding with such charges; he had not a particle of proof to support his lies.

The Chief Justice said:—You have been found guilty of neglecting to provide for your infant child from the 15th of August to the 6th June. That you caused by your conduct the death of that child I have no doubt in my own mind; but there is a difference between that state of mind and a right to say that you have been guilty of his death beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The jury have given you the benefit of the doubt, and you have not been found guilty of murder. But had they seen fit to bring in such a verdict against you, I should, with less compunction than I have felt on some other occasions, have sentenced you to be hung. The offence of which you have been found guilty is one which to my mind is unacceptably provided for by the law; I have no doubt that in future the law will be brought to provide more against this class of offences. It is my duty to go by the law just now as I find it. The sentence is that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for a period of two years; and that you pay a fine of \$60 to the Queen, and be further imprisoned until that fine is paid, the additional imprisonment not to exceed one year. This does not absolve you from your obligation to your wife and children to maintain them; and when you come out of prison, if you do not maintain them, both your wife and your children, from time to time, and as necessary, you will be liable to a similar punishment.

The mother of the prisoner, who had sworn in her evidence that she was not present at the ceremony of naming the child, was then brought up. His Lordship directed her to be indicted for perjury, the mother of the child, and a neighbour who was present having sworn that she was then present.

The woman for whose sake the prisoner had abandoned his wife and children then caused some amusement by voluntarily stating that she would stand surety for the mother. It being explained to her that this was impossible, she promised to perform some pious duty, her requests to the Court were listened to. The Chief Justice informed her that it was all through her that the prisoner was now in this predicament, and that she was to be responsible for it.

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slight appreciation in Court. The woman eventually was sent about her business.

The Court was crowded, all during the hearing of the case; some three or four hundred women being present; chiefly boatwomen and such like. These all congregated in front of the Court-house on the rising of the Court, and an attack on the paragoner of the prisoner was apparently meditated. She sought the protection of the police, and the crowd moved round to the side door which leads from the lower part of the Court house into Peddar Street; so that there too egress was impossible, and the crowd dispersed, which it was by no means smart in doing. Had the woman fallen into the clutches of the indignant boat-women and such like there congregated, she would have fared badly, without doubt.

The Chief Justice further told her he was very much inclined to send her to jail too, for telling such a lie as she did in the witness box, in saying that the child did not die of want, when she knew nothing whatever about it.

The Chief Justice: It is to be regretted. Had there been an inquest there would have been an examination of the body, and we would have been in quite a different position. Who gave this permission?

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the place; the offended spirits of dispossessed dead wreaking vengeance on their peccant relations. One grave belonging to a Censor of the Ming dynasty, contained a coffin in perfect preservation. On being opened, a cloud floated out of the coffin (the soul?), and the two bodies, those of a man and wife, were disclosed to view, the clothes and flesh being apparently in perfect preservation. On being touched, however, everything crumbled into dust. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The Taoist sanctioned the sale of the hill, with, it may be presumed, the consent of his own authorities and for the use of foreigners in Chinese employ, and the price has been paid with Chinese money. It is difficult therefore to see how the high authorities can object. But the poor people wounded in their most sacred feelings, may be allowed their murmur.

Everything is quiet here and trade prosperous.

Weather very warm here, 92 by day and 80 at night; water rising slowly, but it is said to be higher than it was last year.—N. C. D. News.

TIENTSIN.

July 7.

Our correspondent has heard from the low-lying country to the South-west, that large tracts are already inundated. In those sections there must be an inevitable failure of the autumn crops if heavy rains continue to fall. After a few hot, trying days, we were again favored on the 5th and 6th with a good rainfall.

I hear of opposition between the Steamer Companies, which means, of course, more favorable terms to the travelling and shipping public.

There is little of local interest to communicate. The one subject in which everyone feels more interest at this season than almost any other, perhaps, is the condition of their roofs. A very common salutation is, "My roof leaks; how is yours?" It seems to be almost an impossibility to make a roof of Chinese tiles absolutely waterproof. They will crack, and have to be re-chummed every year.

From Peking, I hear that quite an exodus has taken place, or will have taken place, when all plans are set to execution. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has gone to his temple near the city. Mr. von Brandt goes soon to a temple in the "Western hills," about 20 miles away. The French Charge, M. Paternotte, is expected to go to Chefoo soon. The Japanese, British and American Ministers are likely to remain in the city, and are said to have much business on hand. Most of the Missionary families are also seeking a purer atmosphere than it is possible to find in the city of magnificent distances, dust (or mud), and ditches.

The English and American Ministers, both recently returned, paid their respects to Prince Kung on the 6th inst. Owing to the death of one of his wives, the Prince has been on leave recently.

Mr. Seward gave a dinner on the 4th to the American residents, numbering about 40 people. At this place all passed quietly, excepting the letting off of a few private fireworks.

The heat is said to have moderated greatly. It is unfortunate that it was so unusually hot for the season at the time of General Grant's visit, so that he felt it unsafe to venture on any extensive sight-seeing. I am not sure that you have been informed that the Inspector-General of Customs is erecting a new residence nearer to the Legations. I hear that it approaches completion—is an extensive and beautiful place, and will be quite as attractive as any of the Legations.

While thousands are being lavishly expended there, to which no one perhaps will object, it is not amiss to call attention to the miserable and unhealthy quarters provided for the "out-door" staff in Tientsin, and to suggest that a few hundreds be expended in the interest of the health, efficiency, and comfort of this necessary part of the Customs' force.—N. C. D. News.

JAPAN.

(Japan Gazette.)

The foreign committee for the reception of General Grant have waited upon the visitor for the purpose of ascertaining when it would be convenient for General Grant to accept an invitation from the foreign residents of Yokohama. The General has replied that his arrangements for a visit to Nikko and other places would prevent him naming an earlier time than the end of this month or the early part of next. General Grant will probably return to America by the *City of Tokio* on the 27th of August.

An entertainment was given last evening (9th) by the Japanese merchants of Yokohama in honour of General Grant, who was the guest of the occasion. The courtesy of the Tokio committee towards this journal is in marked contrast to the reluctance of the Yokohama committee to permit press reports to be present at the entertainments given here. The former addressed a polite invitation to the *Japan Gazette* for a reporter to be present at the reception of General Grant on Tuesday evening, extending that invitation to all public entertainments to be hereafter given by the citizens of Tokio. Last night our reporter presented himself at the town hall, but permission to enter was refused. In consequence of this we are unable to give a description of what may possibly have been a successful and pleasant gathering.

The *Nishi Nishi Shinbun* of the 10th states that His Excellency Okuma, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Hennessy are expected to leave for Yezo on the 11th, and that they contemplate remaining two weeks on the island.

Over 30,000 yen have already been spent for disinfecting purposes at Nagasaki since the 1st instant, and it is anticipated that over 100,000 more will be required.

It is intended to erect godowns at Nakamura, Yokohama, capable of storing 400,000 cases of kerosene oil. They are expected to cost 60,000 yen.

A telegram has been received by the Government from the Japanese Minister in Peking, with regard to the debarment of the King of Lo Choo. It is now under consideration, but the tenor of the communication has not yet transpired.

The German bark *Dolphin*, Capt. Lillenthal, from Kowloon with beans, is lying (11th) beached off Yokohama.

The German steamer *Esperanza*, from Kobe, arrived off Tomoko (quarantine ground) at 12 noon on 11th.

The Colonization Department in Yezo is now making preparations to receive the Finance Minister and Governor of Hongkong, who left Tokio by the *Kumamoto Maru* on the 10th inst.

The *Oceanic* brought 200 sheep from San Francisco to the Government farm at Shimoda.

The British bark *St. Lancelot* will sail for Nagasaki on Friday, 11th inst.

The British steamer *Zeyan* returned from Yokohama this afternoon (10th), having completed her repairs.

The German bark *Hammonia* will sail for Chefoo direct on Saturday next, 12th inst.

(Japan Mail, July 5.)

In continuation of the Articles of Agreement of the new Tea Guild, published in our last number, we now give the Rules of the Association. These documents are of interest to show the intention of the framers of the society, and their desire to prevent small dealers interfering with the trade of the larger ones. But, as water will find its own level so will trade follow its natural course, and we do not imagine that even this formidable Guild—supported by the Governor of Kanagawa—will materially affect the Tea trade of Yokohama. Whilst foreign merchants, whose

imaginative faculty of the sick man is thus excited; and hence, perhaps, the reason why even in these days of prohibition Chinese men may still be found ready to declare that they—generally, however, their friends or relatives—have derived undoubted benefits from a well-timed administration of *tsu-kuang fu*. All my own attempts to be present at such a scene have hitherto proved unsuccessful; and the above account is gathered chiefly from conversation, aided by a few stray hints gleaned from Taoist pamphlets which contained allusions to this subject. That something akin to mesmerism is even now practised in China appears to be beyond all doubt.—*Practical Mesmerism*.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

British & Union (East Indies only):—

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Fook, of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Letters, 8 8 2 2
Registration, 8 8 2 2
Newspapers, 4 4 2 2
Books & Patterns, 6 6 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions stated can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, of articles relating thereto, or to other subjects, with or without advertisements.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafers, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

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Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens, or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical form to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafers, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or, otherwise, it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a salable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetable, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adams of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office, late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Local Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office—unpacked, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fook, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adams of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

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Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if the pattern be of intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bombardier, or Corporal.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No doubt letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance No. 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....36 "

" £5.....54 "

" £7.....72 "

" £10.....90 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance No. 1876, Section XII.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	5	Ross	Brit.	1000	July 16	31bb, Livingston & Co.		
Conquest	2	Elphick	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Craiglands	2	Smith	Brit.	317	July 13	E-Shun		
Dale	2	Thompson	Brit.	709	July 16	Borneo Co., Limited		
Diamond	5	Thebaud	Brit.	630	July 18	Yuen Fat Hong		
Douglas	5	Young	Brit.	514	July 19	Russell & Co.		
Kimmy	5	Blanco	Span.	881	July 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Fame	6	Stapani	Brit.	222	July 11	Remedios & Co.		
Glendon	5	Wallace	Brit.	117	July 18	H.K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		
Hailong	5	Abbott	Brit.	1873	July 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Heater	5	Butler	Brit.	274	July 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kingchow	5	Yoggin	Brit.	1589	July 16	Butterfield & Swire		
Malacca	5	Smith	Brit.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong		
Norma	2	Love	Brit.	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Ocean	5	Webber	Brit.	606	July 31	Kwok Acheong		
Oceanic	5	Wether	Brit.	800	July 6	Jeo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Olympia	5	Nagel	Ger.	3707	July 17	O. & S. S. Co.		
Paladin	4	Parker	Brit.	773	July 16	Landstein & Co.		
Scotland	4	Atkinson	Brit.	897	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sea Gull	8	Haydon	Amer.	1180	July 8	Russell & Co.		
Syria	5	Johnson	Brit.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Volga	5	Quiraud	Foh.	1305	July 17	Gilman & Co.		
Zephyr	4	Heuer	Brit.	199	July 19	Messageries Maritimes		
Sailing Vessels								
A. Newton	8	Newton	Brit.	308	July 9	O. & S. S. Co.		
Alice O. Dickerman	7	Bryant	Am.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.		
Ann Adamson	4	Robertson	Brit.	464	June 28	Kwong Him Woo		
Auguste	3	Lange	Dutch	1308	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Beethoven	4	Thye	Ger.	340	July 14	Melchers & Co.		
Bonita	7	Subur	Ger.	341	July 11	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Candace	8	Candler	Brit.	263	July 5	Chinese		
Canton	1	Kundsen	Am.	779	June 8	Chinese		
Oelia	2	Urew	Brit.	328	July 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Channel Queen	2	Lachour	Brit.	609	May 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Charity	8	Taylor	Brit.	432	July 9	Captain		
Chasca	4	Washburn	Amer.	68	June 19	Russell & Co.		
Colwyn	4	Bullman	Brit.	1160	May 31	Vogel & Co.		
Courier	4	Porte	Foh.	346	July 15	Captain		
Edward Barrow	5	Rich	Brit.	938	June 26	Melchers & Co.		
Emil Julius	5	Uj gonsu	Ger.	601	July 18	Melchers & Co.		
Fabius	2	Keaves	Slam.	650	June 8	Chinese		
Franciska	4	Kolpp	Ger.	60	July 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	7	Palding	Amer.	1083	July 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Fri. drich	2	Burthelson	Ger.	295	July 8	Wieler & Co.		
Gauntlett	4	Lucas	Brit.	686	May 17	Vogel & Co.		
Genie Bros	3	Irmbach	Ger.	402	July 11	Wieler & Co.		
Goliath	2	Dentzau	Slam.	642	June 8	Captain		
Gustav	1	Raben	Ger.	656	July 18	Landstein & Co.		
Helene	4	Volgundsen	Ger.	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4	Huthinson	Amer.	1362	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hopewell	7	Langlois	Brit.	573	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacobine	5	Bang	Ger.	417	July 17	Chang Woo		
Johann Friedrich	8	Kroncke	Ger.	242	July 9	Wieler & Co.		
John O. Munro	1	ummers	Brit.	612	June 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Kim Yong Tye	3	Kiofoed	Slam.	329	July 11	Chinese		
Lucky	2	Soderstrom	Slam.	424	June 9	Chinese		
Marquis of Argyll	3	McKeon	Brit.	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.		
Monte Rosa	7	Carter	Amer.	1318	July 15	Vogel & Co.		
Montara	1	Schmieders	Ger.	78	July 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Moosa B. Towse	4	Hall	Am.	637	June 14	Rozario & Co.		
N. N.	4	Duydenboot	Dut.	176	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Paralos	7	Pasco	Foh.	342	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Prince Arthur	4	Wills	Brit.	296	June 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Rapid	1	Steinbring	Slam.	429	June 8	Chinese		
Rif-man	3	Seott	Brit.	740	June 19	Order		
Siemssen Crown	1	Jaek	Slam.	639	June 22	Chinese		
South American	4	Kuowies	Amer.	1762	June 8	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer.	1090	Sept. 3	Russell & Co.		
Taiwan	4	Jessen	Ger.	378	July 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Val of Doom	1	Lightbody	Brit.	669	June 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Vigilant	4	Ross	Amer.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.		
Wandering Minstrel	3	Swright	Brit.	361	July 11	Chang Woo		
William Phillips	4	Healy	Am.	592	July 5	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Charis	7	Gantier	Foh.	256	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
H. Upmann	7	Weber	Ger.	428	July 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Iphigenia	7	Green	Ger.	433	June 30	Captain		
Johann Smidt	7	Bosche	Ger.	433	July 14	Melchers & Co.		
Lota	7	Ducfeld	Brit.	472	July 12	Captain		
Ta Lee	7	Huffmann	Ger.	350	July 7	Siemssen & Co.		
CANTON								
China	7	Ackermann	Ger.	648	July 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Hwai Yuen	7	Wilson	Chi.	984	July 17	O. M. S. N. Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	
Lapwing.....	7	h	British	gun vessel	784	3	160	July 5	W. G. Scott
Id Tai.....	7	h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meanee.....	6	k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midgo.....	7	c	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	H. Salmond
Mosquito.....	5	k	British	gunboat	495	4	50	June 3	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Pogues.....	6	c	British	sloop	1124	...	.....	July 10	A. N. S. Hood
Sheldrake.....	6	h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee.....	6	h	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Victor Emanuel.....	6	h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	...	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Oary	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sie J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Hawthorne	C. M. S. Co.
White Cloud	280	Hayland	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-pu	180	6	60	...
Chun-tung	160	2	40	Chun H. Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Sben-ohi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Ressard
Ting-po	100	8	40	Ohing

SOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Ship.	From.	Arrived.
Anchises	for London	July 12, 1879.
Europe	for Shanghai	...
Gleniffer	for London	...
Monarch	for London	...
Syria	for London	...
Tyrol	for London	...

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.	Departed.
Alexs	for New Zealand	...
O. Marden	for Adelaide	...
E. M. Young	for Adelaide	...
Hydro	for Tientsin	...
Lady of the Isles	for Takao	...
Lulu	for Tientsin	...
Queen of the West	for Tientsin	...
Undaunted	for Colonies	...
Wm. Manson	for Sydney	...

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.	Departed.
Ling Peng	Chinese cruised	...
Mooreen	E. M. gunboat	...

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Ship.	From.	Arrived.
Anchises	for London	...
Calmar	for London	...
China	for London	...
Ching-tung	for London	...
Ching-tung	for London	...

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 19th, 1879.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路燻豬
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220	花旗燻豬
" Foochow, . . . "	200	180	福州燻豬
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	160	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛腩
" " corned, . . . "	300	200	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . . "	750	700	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	130	120	牛心
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	250	220	金華火腿
" English . . . "	380	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120	羊腩
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	豬腳
" Feet, . . . "	110	100	豬腳
" Fry, . . . "	120	110	豬腳
" Head, . . . "	90	80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	90	80	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	140	豬腩
" Corned, . . . "	140	130	鹹豬肉
" Leg, . . . "	160	140	鹹豬肉
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	45	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . "	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pig, . . . "	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . . "	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	120	110	斑鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170	雞
Geese, . . . "	110	100	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	280	鵪鶉
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	600	省城家兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	600	450	火雞
" Hen, . . . "	350	300	火雞
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	110	100	鯽魚
Carp, . . . "	100	90	鯉魚
Catfish, . . . "	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	70	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	70	60	墨魚
Dace, . . . "	90	80	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . . "	60	50	海狗
Eels, Congor . . . "	80	70	海狗
" Fresh water . . . "	90	80	淡水魚
File Fish, . . . "	80	70	刺皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	140	130	大鮮魚
" Small . . . "	80	70	小鮮魚
Garoupa, . . . "	180	120	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	120	110	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . . "	100	90	紅魚
Halibut, . . . "	120	110	黃花
Herrings, fresh . . . "	80	—	黃澤
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	煙黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	150	—	蟹
Live Fish, . . . catty	180	120	生魚
Lobsters, . . . "	120	110	龍蝦
Mullet, . . . "	80	70	鱸魚
Parrot Fish, . . . "	110	100	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . . "	80	70	鱖魚
Pike, . . . "	120	110	鱸魚
Plaice, . . . "	80	70	花鰻
Pomfret, White . . . "	120	110	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . . . "	100	90	黑鰻
Prawns, . . . "	100	90	明蝦
Ray, . . . "	70	60	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . . "	90	80	石狗公
Roach, . . . "	120	110	鯽魚
Shark young, . . . "	60	50	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . . "	110	100	鮭魚
Salt Fish, . . . "	140	90	鹹魚
Skate, . . . "	80	70	鰐魚